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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1895.

THIRTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Germany and Belgium are said to be supporting France in the Nile Valley dispute.

It is reported that war between Sweden and Norway is imminent. Oscar Wilde was arrested in the Bow Street Police Court, London, and was remanded without bail.

Domestic.—It is again reported that the United States Supreme Court will declare the income tax unconstitutional. President Cleveland told a friend that he would not accept a nomination for a third term under any circumstances.

General John G. Farnsworth, of Albany, died in Washington. Governor Morton issued a proclamation recommending exercises on Tuesday next in commemoration of the first education law.

The cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Penn., was found to be a defaulter for about \$25,000.

City and Suburban.—The men just indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury were released on bail. At a conference of representatives from various American universities it was decided to found a new historical review, which will be the only one of its kind in the United States.

The Giants defeated the Yale University team by a score of 15 to 5. The stock market was dull and heavy.

The Weather.—Forecast for today: Showers; brisk southeast winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 45.

The weather for the thorough enjoyment of outdoor sport has of late been unfavorable.

The idea of playing baseball in a dark and dismal Harlem hollow appears ridiculous to the average mortal. Still, about 1,500 people went to the Polo Grounds yesterday to witness the game between the Yale College and the New York team.

There will be many doctors' bills to pay this week in consequence. The game was a finely played one, and the college boys deserve some praise for the plucky stand they made against the heavier, more seasoned professionals. Yale was beaten, but not disgraced, and, judging by the game yesterday, it is doubtful if Harvard or Princeton has any reason to hope for a victory over Yale this year.

England is just at the present moment engaged in one of those little wars which have been so exceedingly numerous throughout the otherwise peaceful reign of Queen Victoria, but which rarely terminate without the addition of some small or large bit of territory to the immense Empire subject to her rule.

That the expedition now dispatched to Chitral to rescue the British Resident and the members of his mission from the hands of Unruh Khan, will result in much the same manner seems to be a foregone conclusion. Indeed, as pointed out elsewhere in our issue of today, it is not unlikely that it may even lead to the conquest of Kalistan. This, however, cannot be accomplished without some hard fighting, and warlike tribes of the Continent of Asia, which may possibly account for the unusual size of the British expedition—consisting, as it does, of no less than 15,000 picked men.

Two Federal officials in this city are trying to earn the gratitude of the public by the improvement of the service under their charge, and they should be supported in their efforts. Collector Killebrew yesterday forwarded to Secretary Carlisle a voluminous report on the proposal to allow the big transatlantic steamers which reach Quarantine after sundown to come directly to their piers and land their passengers. The collector is anxious to cut the red tape which has heretofore needlessly delayed both passengers and mails for twelve hours or longer whenever a vessel reached port after the hour when Treasury regulations said that customs inspectors must cease work. This is a reform which should not be balked by any motives of cheapselling economy. The other official referred to is Postmaster Dayton, who has made arrangements to utilize new facilities for the quicker transmission of mails to and from points within the city limits. His plan, if well carried out, is sure to meet popular approval.

It was only to be expected that the example set a week ago in the Court of General Sessions, when two eminent judges hurried the lie at one another's head, would bear fruit, especially among the inferior classes of the administrators of the law. Hence no one need feel surprised to learn that two policemen in full uniform were discovered yesterday morning in the act of belaboring one another with their clubs. Fortunately the duel took place within the precincts of their station-house in Brooklyn instead of on the public street. Although so badly injured as to stand in need of the services of a surgeon, they both insisted that the affair was "only a joke." Hitherto inoffensive citizens have been the favorite butt of "jokes" of this kind on the part of the police, and that the latter should now begin to play them upon one another constitutes a new departure, which is not without some redeeming advantages. For there is no doubt that a blue-

coat is infinitely better qualified to understand and appreciate jocularities of this kind than an ordinary layman, and if the police will only agree in future to restrict their manifestations of genial mirth and good humor to their own comrades and station-houses, we may be inclined to overlook the breach of discipline as well as the damage done to the prestige and dignity inherent to the administration of the law.

Most of the cycling clubs in the neighborhood have arranged for club runs to-day, and there will be many an early riser this morning gazing anxiously into the sky. The frost is practically out of the ground, and the roads are getting into good condition everywhere. Wheelmen generally are much interested in the plan to have the surface of the old aqueduct used for a cycle path. A bill for this purpose has been introduced into the Senate and Assembly, and it behooves wheelmen all over the State to get to work in earnest and have the bill passed. The path will injure nobody, but will be an accommodation to thousands of law-abiding citizens.

Although defeated in New-York City, Tammany still wields its nefarious and demoralizing sway in many of the adjoining towns and villages, which both by their location and surroundings ought by right to be subject to our municipal administration. A case in point is that of West Chester, where, as described elsewhere in our columns of today, all the better element of the town is eager for annexation, and using the most strenuous efforts to secure the passage of the bill at Albany that is to transform it into an integral part of New-York City, which owns all the surrounding land. As this, however, would have the effect of ridding the place of the corrupt and lawless Tammany Ring, by which it is now ruled, a bitter fight is being made by the members of the latter, who are naturally supported alike with influence and money by the race-track fraternity, which has everything to lose from the annexation and consequent inauguration of honest government.

THE FIGHT FOR HONESTY.

Neither Bunker Hill nor Bull Run was a defeat. Beyond one by Yorktown; beyond the other Appomattox. The intervals in each case were training periods. The news from Bunker Hill was as depressing to the patriot as that from Bull Run was to the loyal Union men of 1861. Doubtless each of those events had the same effect, in the time of them, upon public men whose conservative temperaments had led them rather to hope for compromise than nerve themselves for fighting that the situation at Albany had upon Mr. Depew on Wednesday, as phily described by himself in Saturday's Tribune. After having talked with fifty men "whose heads and hands control and dominate the Legislature," he says: "When I got on my car that night it was with a heavy heart." He adds, with an expression of sorrow quite unusual with him for his great fame rests largely upon his cheerful philosophy and constant serenity of spirit: "I am sorry to say it, and I wish that I could divide myself into some other belief, but as I look at it now, there does not appear to me to be the slightest chance for a single one of the reform bills to pass." This, on the face of it, seems discouraging. For Mr. Depew, as he himself says, has been a close observer of political conditions for many years and "in the habit of feeding the political pulse," and what he says has weight. But it is no surprise to us, as readers of The Tribune can testify. More than once The Tribune has pointed out the possibility, and even probability, of the result which Mr. Depew deplors, but we have invariably added that this rogne-ridden town could better afford to accept that result than to fritter away by compromises and concessions the victory of last November. There was a Peace Congress at Washington after the first Republican victory in 1890, and there were great men and wise men whose hearts were heavy at its failure. But the gods had made mad whom they would destroy, and the war went on.

RESTORE THE GOOD OLD NAME.

Tommy's castle comment on the folly of changing street names was applicable directly to the municipality of Paris. It raises, however, responsive echoes in many other cities as well; wherever, indeed, unthinking or vicious vandals thus destroy old landmarks and obliterate his tole associations. We had an example in New York not many years ago when the ashine Al dermen removed from the map the ancient, honored and patriotic name of Chatham, and gave the title of Park Row to a street remote from any park. There have been other instances, in this and other cities, of the same wretched work, for which no words of condemnation could be too strong.

There are, of course, cases in which changes of street names are desirable and necessary. An example of such is afforded at the present time by College Place, West Broadway and South Fifth-ave. The widening of the first named has made all three practically one continuous thoroughfare, to which, for the sake of convenience, a single name should be given. But what? One of the old three has been suggested. But not one of them is well suited to the purpose. College Place is a misnomer, for there is no college there; and there is no sentimental or his tole reason for retaining it. The others are both objectionable because of the danger of confusing them with other streets. Broadway and Fifth-ave, respectively. It would be a good thing to rid the city of both of them. They never should have had a place on its map.

There is another name, however, which might appropriately and, we think, should be given to the reconstructed thoroughfare. That is the good old name of Laurens-st., by which South Fifth-ave, was originally known, until some blunder-headed meddler changed it. Its claims to adoption are the strongest possible. One is on historic grounds, the restoration of an old landmark. Another is patriotic, the commemoration of two of the truest, most heroic and most self-sacrificing Americans of Colonial and Revolutionary days. And a third, by no means insignificant, is the plea of more than common utility. Certainly any one of these is far more convincing than all that can be urged in favor of the present awkward, artificial and uninspiring names. The Board of Aldermen will, we believe, act wisely and win the cordial approval of the city if it will restore the name of Laurens-st.

MR. GERRY AND HIS SOCIETY.

The appearance of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry before a committee of the Senate in opposition to the Police Magistrates bill has been considered mainly with reference to the possible effect of his hostility upon the fate of that indispensable measure. But if this were the only consideration involved, Mr. Gerry's position and his fantastic theories would be a matter of small importance. The bill will not be defeated because of anything which he said in the course of the hearing on Thursday. Senators may stoop so low as to make a pretence of finding arguments against it in the provision establishing a new tribunal of appeal, which he cited as proof of its mischievous character, or even in the grotesque invention that it emanated from the A. P. A.; but this device will be employed, if it is employed, all merely for the purpose of deception. And nobody will be deceived. If the bill is beaten, it will be beaten by the orders of Mr. Platt, in fulfillment of an actual or prospective contract with Tammany Hall.

Nor is it necessary to spend much time in considering how his testimony before the Senate committee will affect the general estimate of Mr. Gerry as a private citizen. Of course nobody likes to see a man of so many excellent qualities expose his own singular limitations so unnecessarily, but a community cannot afford to be greatly disturbed as often as the vagaries of an individual pain his friends. It is only when he occupies a public station, and there seems to be danger that his conduct will tend to undermine his labors by diminishing general confidence in his capacity to exercise his powers discreetly that his fellow-citizens need to be seriously worried on his account. This, unfortunately, is the case with Mr. Gerry. He is the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, an institution which has accomplished great good and which has not, so far as we are able to judge, even begun to outlive its usefulness. Mr. Gerry is not only the titular head of the society, but in reality its chief executive officer, and, we suppose, its most generous supporter. His zeal is unwearied, and he avoids no sacrifice of time and comfort which duty suggests. We have often remarked with admiration his readiness to perform tasks which he might without just cause for complaint commit to subordinates. Moreover, his authority under the statute is large and unusual, and he never hesitates to use it through fear of exciting animosity, and on the whole he uses it to great advantage, not only to the very great advantage of the whole community. Occasionally he seems to us to err, and that we may not be venturing to imply more than we mean, we venture to cite one specific case—that of the child known as Reginald. Mr. Gerry is a man of strong ecclesiastical feeling, and a high churchman, and it was an extreme offence to his sense of propriety that the granddaughter of a ritualistic clergyman should dance in public for hire. We have always thought that in this instance and in some other controversies Mr. Gerry unconsciously permitted his personal likes and dislikes to influence his public conduct.

But these instances have been comparatively few. The general administration of the society has not been tyrannical, but properly alert and resolute and remarkably beneficent. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gerry chooses to antagonize a reform which is intrinsically so important and so earnestly demanded by the reputable and intelligent majority, and especially that in so doing he has made so lamentable an exhibition of his worst characteristics. But we are convinced that this performance ought not to prejudice the public against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, or be accepted as a proof of his unfitness to be its president.

THE PEOPLE MILITANT.

The recent vote in the British House of Commons on the Navy Estimates was more than ordinarily significant and impressive. The estimates, as is well known, are unprecedentedly large. They provide for an increase of naval strength so vast as to startle even those who are most familiar with the "blatant armaments" of Europe. They commit Great Britain definitely and emphatically to the construction and maintenance of a fleet larger and more powerful than the combined fleets of any other two Powers, if not, indeed, of all the European Powers. They are such as would a few years ago have aroused against them the opposition of a formidable party in both House and nation. Yet on this occasion not one man of serious importance raised his voice against them, and they went through the House with only thirty-two dissenting votes.

Now the peculiar significance of this lies in the fact that such action has been taken by the British Democracy. The Government of that Kingdom today is almost a pure Democracy, of Radical principles. It has not even the conservative restraints and balances of the American Republic. The House of Commons is practically legislative, executive and judicial, all in one. It is chosen by what is substantially universal suffrage. It contains today if not a Liberal and anti-conservative majority, and that majority is chiefly controlled by its Radical wing. Such a Government, then, it is that proposes, and such a Radical majority that supports, these extraordinary appropriations for means of war at sea. The Radical Democracy of today has gone immeasurably further in warlike preparations than the bluest Tory aristocracy of a generation or two ago would have ventured.

Nor is the Democracy of Great Britain alone in this display of martial spirit. The most militant nation in Europe today is France, and France is a republic. And in France those who are most ardent in colonial extension, in the propaganda of "la revanche," and in devotion to military glory and renown, are the extreme Republicans. The progress of liberal politics and the development of liberal institutions in Germany, in Italy, in Austria-Hungary and elsewhere certainly have not lessened the military ardor of those peoples. They have, rather, increased it. As the people have entered more and more into control of the Governments they have seemed to feel more and more that the armies and navies, the flags, and all the military glories of their countries are also theirs. The great armaments are no longer the tools of kings, but to be waged by monarchs, with the millions driven to slaughter at their wish will, but by the people themselves, in popular uprisings. This circumstance will make wars all the more terrible when they come. But, happily, it will also render their coming far less frequent. And one of these days, it is to be hoped, the now newly awakened Democracy will grow weary of its costly and interminable preparations for fighting, and, by common consent, will sweep its burdensome armaments out of existence.

MINISTERIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Two incidents that occurred in two Methodist Episcopal Conferences during the last week have an important bearing on the question of qualifications for the Christian ministry. One of them grew out of the rule in the Methodist Church forbidding its ministers to use tobacco in any form. In one of the New-England Conferences several candidates for the ministry were asked to pledge themselves not to use tobacco, in accordance with this rule, and all but one made the required promise. He declared that he did not use tobacco, and never expected to do so, but refused to bind himself not to do so in the future. On that statement of the case he was favorably reported, if the press dispatches are correct, and he will enter the Methodist ministry without having pledged himself as to the use of tobacco. If, after he enters the ministry, he should use tobacco, he might, as we understand it, be put on trial for doing so, but not for having broken a pledge, for he has made no pledge on the subject.

This lenient action of the Conference suggests how far it is wise or expedient for a Christian denomination to legislate in matters that relate to minor morals. The Methodist Church, for instance, does not allow its ministers to use tobacco, and we believe prohibits any of its members from going to the theatre. That some Methodists do go to the theatre has been admitted by Methodists themselves, and, unless common rumor is seriously at fault, there have been Methodist ministers who have violated the rule about the use of tobacco. But whether that is so or not is not the point. The essential question is whether, in the present condition of society, the interests of religion would not be promoted by leaving such questions open. It is said that many Methodists are coming to believe so, and only the fear of plunging the Church into a harmful controversy prevents some of them from advocating a revision of the Book of Discipline in these matters. The tobacco habit may be as bad as its opponents say it is; but a Church assumes a great responsibility when it bars out of its ministry an otherwise well-qualified man who is, unfortunately, addicted to that habit. To class it with unbelief, murder and theft, so far as ministers are concerned, and at the same time

to allow lay members of the Church to indulge in it, is inconsistent. This is not said in criticism of the Church's rules, but to indicate the way in which many good Methodists themselves are beginning to view the matter.

The other incident referred to was the reported rejection of a candidate for the ministry by the Newark Conference, on the ground that he was afflicted with strabismus. We say reported, for the committee gave no official reason for the rejection, but it was known and discussed privately among the members of the Conference. Now, of course, it is easy to imagine cases of physical disability that ought to bar a man out of the ministry, and, indeed, out of many other professions. But it seems only right that every such case should be judged on its individual merits. It would be unkind to the interests of the Church, as well as unjust to a multitude of good, earnest men, if the qualification of absolute physical perfection should be insisted on in the case of the Christian ministry. This young man is said by those who know him to suffer from no such physical disability as would in the slightest degree impair his usefulness in the ministry, and in other respects he is admirably qualified for it. If a man whose eyes are not exactly normal is not fit to preach the Gospel, what shall be said of the great Apostle Paul, who plainly suffered from a serious impairment of vision? Possibly the committee had other good reasons for its action; but if it did not, it has made a grievous mistake. It is hard enough to get desirable men to enter the ministry nowadays without insisting on qualifications that find no justification in religion or common-sense.

ON DOGS AND DOGS.

That the senatorial dog is entitled to immunities which the cur of a mere Congressman or subordinate State official has no right to claim is a principle long since adjudicated, its settlement dating back to the Roman period when the Apennine wolfhound of the Senator Marcus Licinius strewed the winds with the fragments of the Tarantine turnspit of the Tribune Asinius, giving rise to a legal and social controversy which outlasted the first Punic War, both dogs and the posterity of both owners. It took a good while to settle the question, but it was finally decreed that the senatorial dog had always the right of way unless the opposing animal could show cause why it should be otherwise. This ruling has stood unchallenged since the days of Tullus Hostilius, affirming the general principle that a Senator's dog ought to be treated with respect, not only by other dogs, but by all officials whose functions are in any way of a canine character.

But this principle has just been violated in Washington, and Senator Lodge's two Skye terriers of bluest blood and hair have been subjected to the base and demoralizing contiguities of the common dog wagon and the pound. The Senator does not like this, and nobody would, not even the dogs, who were not consulted, but made to dance strictly to the music of the statute, as if they had belonged to Government clerks or mere local householders. It is a bad precedent to establish, and everybody will be glad that the animals are safely restored to their owner, and that order again reigns in the capital. The statutory and administrative ordinances of the District of Columbia are in some degree anomalous, as it is not exactly a State, Territory, province, colony, nor even a semi-visionary man's land, bordering the regions of dream and fable. It is obviously defective in the system of protection which it throws around the senatorial dog, and it ought to be revised without delay, teaching pound-masters and the retort, with their enquiring scopemeters and all concerned, what is due to the dignity of those animals, even when they are errant and vagrant and without recognizable passports. Its code, also, wants correction in other particulars, and many of its pretensions deserve to be extinguished, particularly that which claims authority to drag persons thither for trial for offenses alleged to have been committed elsewhere. While they are re-edifying their dog laws, they might as well take a hand at some of the others.

The law which forbids liquor saloons in close proximity to public schools ought to be strictly enforced. Under the Tammany régime it was allowed to become a dead letter. The present Excess Commissioners should certainly refuse to renew the license of any saloon so situated.

A curious-minded citizen of Chicago has projected the line of Madison-st., in that city, straight east until it runs over the Aventine Hill in Rome. Van Buren-st., he finds, will pass just south of the Aventine Wall, near the Porta Apia. St. Peter's is east of Maple-st. There are infinite possibilities in such geometrical experimentation. The production of Beacon-st. in Boston, might very likely lead through Ipsen's backyard. The latest modern "sky-scraper," piled one story on another indefinitely, might be bumped over at last by some swift comet or meteor. Or the town of Nyack, in this State, if dropped through the earth, in some way, might disperse itself in bubbles in the South Seas.

When men like Senator Raines abuse Mayor Strong it is a sure sign that the latter is serving the people by opposing the bosses. Public confidence in the Mayor will not waver until men of the Raines type begin to praise him.

Nature is prolific of quarries, but she did not intend the Palisades for one, a fact now broadly recognized, and their protection in their native nobility and grandeur for all time to come is practically assured. But there ought to be a great park and a sturdy one on the summit of this, preserving and improving the natural features of the region, and this New-Jersey should look to without delay.

Although European orders of chivalry, stars and decorations are held in small esteem in this country, and rightly so, yet there is one foreign order which may be regarded as an exception to the rule, the Victoria Cross, which is only conferred by the British Crown as a reward for conspicuous acts of personal bravery on the field of battle. To the limited number of possessors of this rare and highly prized distinction has now been added the name of a coal black negro, the first of his race to be thus honored. He has been decorated by the Queen for gallantly saving the life of his commanding officer by throwing himself in front of the latter and receiving in his own body the bullets that would otherwise have found their billet in that of his captain. The man is a corporal of one of the West Indian regiments of the British Army, which have been doing such splendid service in the hostile operations of England on the West coast of Africa; and so steady and trustworthy have these men shown themselves to be, so cool under fire and possessed of so much dash and pluck, that the English Government has now determined largely to increase the number of its West Indian battalions. Might not the United States take a leaf out of the book of John Bull in this matter? There are in this country thousands of colored citizens in need of regular employment and whom a little military discipline would have the effect of converting into useful members of the commonwealth. All they require is a little encouragement in the shape of invitation and the increase in the number of our negro regiments.

The Coroners ought to go, especially some of those who have fastened themselves on this community.

Secretary Gresham's dissatisfaction with the results of his administration of the State Department can be easily understood, and the same is true of his reluctance to resign and thus write himself down a failure, for all the world to see. But he is going to take a vacation, which will at-

ford him the opportunity to reflect calmly on his blunders and resolve in the future to pursue a more patriotic policy. What he really wants is a chance to retire with dignity, which he might do if the President could find a fit place for him. Will not Mr. Cleveland take pity on Mr. Gresham, and on the country at the same time?

Bonn is an ancient stronghold of theological learning, and two of the professors of its famous university have recently exhibited a courage in Biblical criticism and interpretation which has further extended the celebrity of the school if it has not added to its repute for orthodoxy. In a course of lectures held during the university holidays addressed to and largely attended by pastors, they declared the Old Testament history to be "a series of legends, and Abraham, Isaac and Jacob mythical persons." Israel, they declared, was an idolatrous people, Jehovah being nothing more than a "God of the Jewish Nation." This radical outbreak of criticism and interpretation has aroused considerable attention throughout Germany, and a declaration against it and other teachings of the kind has been signed by some hundreds of pastors and some thousands of laymen, but so far it has produced no effect whatever on the professors of Bonn, and there is no prospect of its doing so. It is fortunate for the faith thus assailed that the critical and rhetorical style of the ordinary German professor is too heavy for export or general circulation. So that the theories of Messrs. Graef and Meinhof are not likely to do the faith of the Fatherland any particular harm. That country has always been divided into two classes, one of which believes nothing and the other everything, the latter numerically preponderant, and dialect—a condition ending in erudition, and dialect—a condition of things quite certain to continue and on which a few essays more or less in destructive criticism can produce little effect.

PERSONAL.

James E. Ely, the general secretary of the Intercollegiate Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, will start on October 1 for India, where he will engage in evangelistic work among the low-caste people of Northern India. He will work under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Herr Dr. Vogel, for many years Editor-in-Chief of the "Kölnische-Zeitung," the famous "Cologne Gazette," died the other day in Cologne. He was one of the most influential men in the city.

"The Philadelphia Record" says that John Swift, of one Mayor of Philadelphia, saved the life of one Mayor on a certain occasion. He and Mayor Henry Clay were intimate friends, and several times during the Mayor's administration the eminent New-Jersey politician came to visit him. On one of these occasions Clay nearly lost his life. Mayor Swift was living on the east side of Tenth-st., below Walnut, and during the first night of Mr. Clay's visit the host noticed an unusually strong odor of gas in the house. Upon investigation it was found that Mr. Clay had retired without having turned off the gas. The new illumined gas had been lately introduced, and it was not improbable that Mr. Clay had blown out the light, in ignorance of the proper method of escape in the case of a gas leak. Mr. Clay's brilliant career would have been prematurely cut off.

Colonel B. E. Smalley and family, of Vermont, have been spending a few weeks in the South, and Mr. Smalley's health has been considerably improved by the visit.

The British chemist who recently found in a terrestrial mineral the element helium, hitherto believed to exist only in the sun and a few stars, was Professor William Ramsay, and not Lord Rayleigh, the discoverer of argon, as previously announced. Professor Ramsay, who assisted the latter gentleman in his discovery, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born in Glasgow in 1852, studied chemistry in Strasbourg, taught that science in his native city for several years, and afterward was professor of chemistry in University College, Bristol. Since 1887 he has occupied the corresponding chair in University College, London. He is a member of the Royal Society, and has published a number of papers, and the author of many papers as well as a textbook devoted to his favorite branch of learning.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A writer in "The Chautauquan" says that birds are guided in their migration by the stars, and therefore on nights when the stars are hidden by clouds they always lose their way.

"Here's a piece of light literature that makes a man think very seriously."

"What is it?"

"A gas bill!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"The advantages of kissing," says Dr. A. B. Briggs, in "The British Medical Journal," "outweigh its infinite risk; for it provides us with microbes useful for digestion." Even the strongest advocate of kissing will admit that this is a somewhat grewsome and unpleasant view of osculation.

"Why will you insist upon writing such one-sided political articles? Why, according to your writings, every member of your party, without exception, is an agent of evil, and every man in the other party a liar and a horse-thief. That kind of talk can fool nobody but blind party men."—(Boston Transcript.)

Several insurance companies doing business in Indiana are cancelling all policies on saloon property except where the saloon-keeper is a man of financial responsibility. The reason given is that many saloon-keepers will be forced out of business by the new temperance law, and some of them might be tempted to burn their places in order to get the insurance.

"The Last Word."—The ostrich is a queer bird. It has no eyes. There's no excuse for its behaving in the way it does. When it sees an enemy coming it sticks its head into the sand instead of running."—(Humorous.)

"That's its nature," replied his wife.

"I know it. But just the same it isn't logical."

"How do you make it out?"

"It's ornithological."—Washington Star.

The Anti-Cat Society held a meeting in Munich, Germany, last week. The secretary reported progress, saying that 1,234 cats had been sent to the treasurer—a considerable advance over the number received in 1893. There had been great rejoicings at this.

"What you are going to ask your employer for his daughter's hand? Suppose he should kick you out?"

"Oh, I have already secured another place."—(Hugely Bitter.)

The estimates for the British Navy this year are \$3,500,000, an increase of \$5,740,000 over the estimates for 1894. The increase is due to the decision to build more ships than were built last year, the proposed new vessels being four first-class, four second-class and two third-class protected cruisers; twenty torpedo-boats and twenty torpedo-destroyers.

Wife (to unhappy husband)—I wouldn't worry, John; it doesn't do any good to borrow trouble.

Husband (after a long pause)—I don't care, my dear; I ain't borrowing trouble. I've got it to lend—Colorado Star.

The countenance of the American horse, of late charged with gloom and humility on account of the low price at which he has been rated, may now brighten again, as a new demand has arisen for him, this time in Germany, for purposes of sausage, and his market value has doubled within a comparatively short period. It is notable that while that country continually makes objection to our cattle on the hoof and otherwise, it interposes no obstacle whatever to the admission of our horses in any of their various ante or post mortem forms of export.

The lady arrives a little late at the sewing circle. Servant—Excuse me, madam, but I'd advise you to wait a few minutes. Just now they are talking about you.—(Humorous.)

Says an old Pennsylvania farmer: "I always know when there is to be a snow storm, by watching the turkeys and chickens go to roost each night. In calm weather the fowls always roost on their poles with their heads alternating each way; that is, one faces east, the next west, and so on. But when there is going to be a high wind they always roost with their heads toward the direction from which it is coming. There are reasons for these different ways of roosting, I take it. When there is no wind to guard against, they can see either danger more readily if they are headed in both directions, but when wind is to arise they face it because they can hold their positions better. But the part I can't understand," he concluded, "is how